

August 2008

Sent by Kleeley to SPN  
on request of SPN for  
Karl Houston.

Same as Margo data  
which omits p. 29.  
and adds US gold etc.

The United States Section of the Josiah K. Lilly Coin Collection may be divided into three groups.

- I - The Coinage of the United States Mints
- II - Pioneer and Territorial Gold Coins & Ingots
- III - Miscellaneous

I - COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS

A - \$1.00 Gold Pieces

This series commenced in 1849 and was discontinued in 1889. The Philadelphia Mint issued at least one type each year during the 41 year period.

In 1849, two varieties were struck, one with an open wreath on the reverse, the other with a closed wreath. In 1854, the first type or small size gold dollar was minted as well as the larger or second type.

In 1856, the style was changed slightly by enlarging the size of the head and there were slanting 5 and upright 5 varieties minted.

Gold dollars were struck at various Branch Mints. The mint at Charlotte, North Carolina issued gold dollars from 1849 to 1853 inclusive, and subsequently in 1855, 1857 and 1859, the latter being the last year during which coins of this denomination were minted in Charlotte.

There is an open wreath variety of 1849 of which only 2 specimens are known.

Unfortunately, this piece is not included in the Lilly Collection.

In 1849, the New Orleans mint also began issuing gold dollars, continuing through 1853, and again in 1855, this being the last year of the New Orleans gold dollar issues.

The Dahlonega, Georgia Branch mint minted gold dollars each year from 1849 through 1861, this being the year in which this mint ceased operating. When the San Francisco mint was opened in 1854, gold dollars were minted there. From 1856 through 1860 this denomination was struck each year, then for 10 years none were made. In 1870 a very small number were minted and this was the last year during which gold dollars were struck in San Francisco. Except for the 1849-C with open wreath, the Lilly Collection includes all of the gold dollars ever minted in the United States. In addition, two very interesting Patterns for the \$1.00 gold pieces are also included. These are the 1836 Pattern in gold known as Judd Number 67, and the famous 1852 Ring Dollar in gold known as Judd 137.

Value.....\$ 41,510.00

B - \$2.50 Gold Pieces

This series began in Philadelphia in 1796 and continued through 1929, although coins were not struck in every year during that period.

In 1796, two varieties were minted, one having stars on the obverse, the other without stars.

In 1806, the use of two re-cut dies resulted in two varieties, 1806 over 4 and 1806 over 5.

In 1834, a change in style resulted in two varieties, with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM on the reverse, and without the motto.

Included in this collection is the extremely rare 1841 Quarter Eagle which came out of the famous Anderson Dupont Collection.

In 1848, when gold was discovered in California, a small number of quarter eagles of that date were minted on which the letters CAL. were incused on the reverse to indicate that the gold used was from among the first discoveries in California.

Quarter Eagles of Charlotte, N.C. mint were issued from 1838 to 1844.

From 1846 to 1860 they were again minted with the exception of 1853, 1857 and 1859. With the beginning of the Civil War, the Charlotte mint was closed down for good.

It was not until 1839 that the Dahlonega, Georgia mint began striking the Quarter Eagles and did so each year through 1859 with the sole exception of 1858.

The New Orleans mint also struck Quarter Eagles beginning in 1839 and thereafter in 1840, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1856 and finally in 1857.

During its first year of operation (1854), the San Francisco, California mint struck a very small number of Quarter Eagles and specimens are hard to find. The series is represented by almost every date from 1856 to 1879, the exceptions being 1858, 1864 and 1874 during which years no quarter eagles were minted.

Finally, we find that the Denver, Colorado mint which opened its doors in 1906, minted quarter eagles dated 1911, 1914 and 1925. The Lilly Collection is complete for all dates and mint marks from 1796 through 1929.

Value.....\$ 132,465.00

### C - Three Dollars Gold

This series began in 1854 and ended in 1889. Except for 8 years all of the coins are from the Philadelphia Mint. The Philadelphia Mint sequence is unbroken. The outstanding rarity, that dated 1875, is from the Anderson Dupont Collection.

In 1854 both the Dahlonega and New Orleans mints struck three dollar gold pieces and in 1855, 1856, 1857, 1860 and 1870 this denomination was also minted in San Francisco. Of the 1870-S mint, there is only one known example and it now reposes in the famous Eliasberg Collection. Otherwise the Lilly Collection is complete for this denomination.

Value.....\$ 54,675.00

### D - Four Dollars Gold

Not an authorized issue but actually a pattern, the Four dollar gold piece is nevertheless one of the most popular of the various denominations collected in the United States. There are two dates only, 1879 and 1890 and of each date there are two varieties, flowing hair and coiled hair.

There are perhaps not more than 4 or 5 complete sets in existence and the Lilly Collection includes such a set.

Value.....\$ 50,000.00

### E - Five Dollars Gold

First minted in Philadelphia in 1795, the \$5.00 gold pieces were coined through 1929. In 1795 two varieties were struck, one with the small eagle reverse, the other with the large heraldic eagle. The small eagle reverse die was recut for use in 1796 and the large eagle reverse die was recut for use in 1797 giving rise to over-dates for both of these years.

Several other die varieties exist for the year 1797. One has an obverse with 15 stars combined with the small eagle reverse. Another has a 16 star obverse with the small eagle reverse. Acquired out of the Parish Baldenhofer auction is the prize of the early group of half eagles and, in fact, it could very well be the prize of the entire collection one day. Reference is made to the unique variety having 16 obverse stars and a large eagle reverse. No other example is known to exist.

From the same Parish Baldenhofer sale, the extremely rare 1798 Half Eagle with the small eagle reverse was acquired.

Minted continuously through 1815, this series includes varieties of 1804, large and small 8, 1806 round top and pointed top 6, 1807 Liberty with Liberty cap facing right and with round cap facing left, 1808, the over-date 1808 over 7 and the perfect date and 1809, 1809 over 8 over date and the perfect date. In 1810 there were three varieties, one a large date, another a small date with a small 5 on reverse, finally a small date with a tall 5. In 1811, small and large 5 varieties were minted.

The Lilly 1815 Half Eagle is one of several rarities formerly in the famous Col. E.H.R. Green Collection and came from the Clifford Smith Sale. No \$5.00 pieces were minted in 1816 or 1817 and the series began again in 1818.

The rare 1819 is out of the Col. Green Collection, also acquired out of the Clifford Smith Sale.

The year 1820 offered 3 varieties, one with a square based 2, another with a curved base 2 and small lettering, and finally a curved base 2 with large lettering.

We come to the fabulous 1822 Half Eagle which is generally considered to be the highest priced coin of all the issues of the United States Mints. There are three known examples, one of which is in the Smithsonian Institution, a second is in the Eliasberg Collection and this is the third. The Eliasberg coin came out of the Brand Collection and this appraiser acted as agent for Mr. Eliasberg in order to acquire it from the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. then acting as agents for the Brand Estate.

The Lilly coin was acquired by Stack's from Amon Carter, Jr. Previously it had been in the celebrated collection of Mr. Harlan P. Smith. When S.H. & H. Chapman auctioned this collection in May 1906, Mr. William Forrester Dunham acquired it. In 1941, B. Max Mehl sold the Dunham Collection at auction and Mr. Charles M. Williams of Cincinnati acquired it. Subsequently Mr. Sol Kaplan of Cincinnati arranged for the Williams Collection to be handled by the Numismatic Gallery and B. Max Mehl acquired it for Mr. Amon Carter from this appraiser.

There have been many outstanding collectors of United States Gold Coins and most sought to acquire the 1822 Half Eagle without success. Mr. Dunham related to Mr. Mehl that J. Pierpont Morgan called on him and offered him \$35,000.00 in the mid 1930s and J. Henri Ripstra, a past president of the American Numismatic Association was present at the time and verified the story to Mr. Mehl.

The great Numismatist, Matthew A. Stickney of Salem, Massachusetts, sought the 1822 half eagle for years. Mr. Stickney, in 1867, wrote that he had been collecting for nearly 50 years, with access to remarkably good facilities to



help him acquire rare dates, yet he had not had a single opportunity to acquire the 1822 \$5.00 gold piece.

As early as 1825, Col. E.H.R. Green offered to buy the entire Dunham Collection simply to acquire the 1822 half eagle. Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, specialized in the \$5.00 gold series and attempted to acquire not only all major types of all dates but all minor die varieties as well. He succeeded in putting together one of the most complete collections of Half Eagles of all time. He did not have the 1822 \$5.00 piece. Mr. Waldo Newcomer and Mr. H.O. Granberg, two gentlemen to whom price did not matter, never had a chance to acquire this elusive date. Parmelee, Mills, Zabriski, Earle, Jenks - all brilliant stars in the numismatic galaxy - none laid claim to ownership of the 1822. It is because of this romantic history behind the coin that the 1822 commands a far higher price than the 1797 sixteen star obverse, large eagle reverse. This intangible is part of the magnetism which attracts the numismatists and causes him to reach for the rarity.

From the Col. Green Collection, Mr. Lilly acquired the rare 1827, 1828 over 27, 1828 and the 1829 small date variety. All are rare, the last listed extremely so. The most recent sales record for this coin was in 1963 when it fetched \$21,500.00 in an auction sale in Florida.

The great rarity of 1829 is, however, the large date variety and the Lilly specimen was acquired out of the Clinton Hester Collection. This is another coin which eluded the grasp of most of the leading collectors for over a century.



In 1830 there were two varieties, a small 5D and a large 5D. In 1832 a square based 2 variety with 13 stars is reasonably rare, but the type with the curved based 2 and with 12 stars is extremely rare. Unfortunately, the Lilly specimen has been repaired and this is evident on the obverse between the 7th and 8th stars and on the reverse after 5D. Nevertheless, the coin is an extremely valuable one because of its degree of rarity and is eagerly sought by leading collectors. It was formerly in the Col. Green Collection.

All of the dates minted at Philadelphia through 1929 are included in the Lilly Collection, even the small and large date varieties of 1842 and of course, the plain 4 and crosslet 4 varieties of 1834.

The mint at Charlotte, North Carolina began striking \$5.00 pieces in 1838 and continued through 1861. In 1842 there were small and large date varieties.

The only year in which none were made was in 1845.

The Dahlonega, Georgia mint also struck the Half Eagles from 1838 through 1861 without any exceptions. In 1842 small and large date varieties were struck at this mint as well.

At New Orleans, Louisiana the mint started striking \$5.00 gold pieces in 1840, discontinued it after 1847, struck some in 1851, 1854, 1855, 1856 and in 1857, after which a period of 35 years elapsed before the striking of the series was resumed in 1892. \$5.00 pieces were also minted here in 1893 and 1894, discontinued again until 1909 when the last coins of this denomination were struck at New Orleans.

One of the very few pieces missing in the Lilly Collection is the recently discovered 1841 New Orleans Mint Half Eagle. There are 2 known specimens.

In 1854 the San Francisco mint opened and the \$5.00 piece struck that year is among the rarest of the United States coins. This is the Col. Green specimen and reputed to be the finest known. This denomination was minted every year through 1888, resumed in 1892 and continued through 1906. When the new Indian Head type half eagle was introduced in 1908, the San Francisco mint issued specimens and did so each year through 1916. All of these San Francisco issues are in the Lilly Collection, including the 1866 types with and without the motto on the reverse.

The Carson City mint opened in 1870 and the \$5.00 piece is the lowest denomination of the gold coins minted there. The series was discontinued after 1884, then resumed briefly in 1890 being finally stopped in 1893. The complete series is in the Lilly Collection.

The Denver, Colorado mint opened in 1906, struck half eagles through 1911 and once again in 1914 and again all are included in the Lilly Collection. We find, therefore, that of all the Half Eagles struck at any of the United States Mints, only the comparatively recently discovered 1841 New Orleans coin is missing. This is truly a remarkable feat.

Value.....\$ 440,930.00

#### F - Ten Dollars Gold

The first of our Eagles was minted in Philadelphia in 1795, again in 1796, two varieties in 1797, one with a small eagle reverse, the other with a large eagle, and two varieties in 1798 as well. Of the latter, one has 4 stars facing Miss Liberty, the other has 6 stars facing and is extremely rare.

The \$10.00 piece was also minted in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803 and 1804, then discontinued until 1838. From that date through 1915, eagles were struck regularly at Philadelphia.

Subsequently eagles dated 1926, 1932 and 1933 were minted, the latter being the last year during which any gold coins were struck in any United States mint.

In 1839, large and small letter varieties were struck and in 1842 large and small date varieties appeared.

A brilliant proof example of 1843 is mentioned here only because it is so unusual. The collection includes many, many proof coins but a proof dated as early as 1843 is noteworthy. It was acquired out of the Col. Green Collection as was the very rare eagle of 1858 and the extremely rare 1907 St. Gaudens type with rolled edge and periods before and after the mottoes. The 1933 is also a rare and valuable coin.

No eagles were ever minted at either the Charlotte or the Dahlonega mint but in 1841 the New Orleans mint did strike coins of that denomination and did so each year through 1860. In 1879, the O mint eagle appeared again and it is a scarce date, indeed. It was continued in 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, another scarce date. Again we have O mint eagles in 1888, 1892 through 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1904 and 1906, this being the last year of their issue.

San Francisco minted eagles from 1854 through 1889 with the sole exception of 1875. In 1866 varieties with and without the reverse motto exist. Resumed in 1892, the S mint eagles appeared annually through 1903, again from 1905 through 1916, once more in 1920 and finally in 1930. The latter two dates are

very rare and command high market prices.

The Denver mint released \$10.00 gold pieces from 1906 through 1911 and once more in 1914. In 1908 varieties with and without the motto appeared. The Collection of Eagles is absolutely complete for all dates and mints from 1795 through 1933.

Value.....\$ 128,900.00

G - Twenty Dollars Gold

The Philadelphia Mint struck one specimen of the 1849 Double Eagle and retained it for the United States Mint Collection. Numismatists, therefore, consider 1850 as the first available date of this series.

Each year, through 1915, double eagles were minted in Philadelphia. Then from 1920 through 1929 they re-appeared, none in 1930, then again in 1931 and 1932. Double Eagles were also struck in 1933 but some years ago the Government sought the return of all outstanding specimens on the grounds that the release of these coins had never been authorized. Accordingly our catalogues merely indicate of the 1933 double eagles - "None in circulation." There are numerous rare dates in this series especially when many specimens are in proof condition. In the latter category, the Lilly Collection offers proofs of 1858, 1859, 1862 through 1865, 1867 through 1870, 1875, 1880 through 1888, 1890 through 1893, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1902, 1905, 1906, 1912 and 1914.

Outstanding, of course, is the 1907 St. Gaudens type in Very High Relief. While this is a Trial Piece rather than a coin it is highly prized by collectors and is comparable to the Set of \$4.00 gold pieces in collector esteem.

It is affectionately called "America's Most Beautiful Coin" and since only a small handful exist, it is of the greatest importance and commands an extremely high price. This particular coin was ex-Col. Green, Adolph Friedman, Robert Schermerhorn.

Before concluding our review of the Philadelphia Mint Double Eagle Coinage we should mention that in 1861 a new reverse die, designed by A.C. Paquet was used to strike a very limited number of coins. In fact, only 2 specimens are known to exist and the U.S. Mint Collection does not own one. This is not included in the Lilly Collection.

There is also a common over-date 1909 over 8 which is included as are the several varieties of 1907, Roman and Arabic numerals, high relief wire edge and flat edge and the earlier Liberty Head type.

In 1850, double eagles were also minted in New Orleans where they were produced each year through 1861, then in only one other year, namely 1879.

Most are rare and the Lilly Collection acquired the 1854, 1856, 1859 and 1860 dates out of the Robert Schermerhorn Collection.

San Francisco issued a double eagle in 1854 and each year thereafter through 1911. Again the \$20.00 coin appeared from 1913 through 1916, then in 1920, 1922, 1924 through 1927 and finally in 1930. In 1866 there were 2 varieties, with and without the motto "In God we Trust" on the reverse.

Here, again, in 1861 the reverse die proposed by A.C. Paquet was used and, while scarce, these coins are available. The Lilly Collection does not include the S mint Paquet piece.

In 1870, double eagles were first minted in Carson City and this particular date is extremely rare. The Lilly specimen was acquired from the Robert Schermerhorn Collection. Each year through 1879, the CC double eagles appeared, and again from 1882 through 1885, finally from 1889 through 1893. The Carson City Coinage is always in great demand, probably because that mint operated for only a comparatively short time and also because of the keen interest in Carson City throughout the west.

Double Eagles appeared out of Denver with the opening of that mint in 1906 and except for 1912, annually through 1914. In 1908 varieties with and without the motto were minted. In 1923 the \$20.00 was again produced at this mint and each year through 1927, finally another in 1931. The latter is very scarce as are the coins of 1925 and 1926. It is the 1927, however, which commands a fabulous price. No 1927D mint has appeared in years and if one were to appear at auction there is no doubt that an all time record price would be realized. The Lilly Collection of Double Eagles is complete except for the Paquet reverse pieces mentioned above.

Value.....\$ 204,385.00

#### H - Commemorative Gold Coins

All known Commemorative Gold Coins minted at any United States mint are included in the Lilly Collection. This goes for the 1915 Panama Pacific \$50.00 gold pieces in both the round and the octagonal varieties. In addition, Mr. Lilly had acquired certain commemorative gold tokens.

Value.....\$ 12,120.00

VALUE OF SECTION I.....\$1,064,985.00

## II - PIONEER and TERRITORIAL GOLD COINS & INGOTS

Beginning in 1830 and continuing until the end of the century, there were numerous Assayers, Bankers and Mining Companies manufacturing and issuing coins, bars and ingots. Most of the Assayers were private but some were State, and others even Federal, Assay offices.

While Mr. Lilly was primarily interested in gold, there were numerous silver issues, as well as combinations of gold and silver. These pieces originated in the Territories and States of Georgia and North Carolina in the early 1830's, and after the discovery of gold in California in 1848, in the Western States of California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Colorado. Some have even come from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and South Dakota.

This Collection of Pioneer and Territorial Gold Coins and Ingots surpasses any other known to exist. It includes rarities not seen by any but a few of the leading numismatists. As a specialist in this series, I am overwhelmed by the number of unique items acquired by Mr. Lilly, who spent much time on research. Studies of the materials, specific gravities, contemporary stampings, conformity of values in relation to the then current values of gold and the operations of the various Assayers and refiners were undertaken.

Any one of a number of the unique ingots would be a major addition to even advanced collections. When so many items fall into that category it creates a most unique situation, unparalleled in numismatic history. This section of the collection is not duplicated nor equalled by any known to exist.



It has long been the collector's aim to obtain a high degree of completeness. When a collector reaches a certain high level, each acquisition adds to the lustre and value of the collection in a measure beyond that of the single acquisition of the particular item.

Thus, it has been expounded that if a rarity has a value of \$20,000.00, for example, then the acquisition of two rarities in that series, both of equal value would be worth not \$40,000.00 but \$40,000.00 plus.

Should a third, equally valuable rarity of the series be added then the aggregate value could not be three times \$20,000.00 but perhaps four times.

The continuation of this process becomes more difficult after each acquisition because, obviously, that rarity has now been eliminated from among the list of possible acquisitions.

When a collection of the magnitude of the Lilly Pioneer and Territorial Collection confronts the expert, when more than 50 rarities, many of them unique, are presented for appraisal, then the decision must involve conjectures evaluated in the light of experience. Consideration must be given to the actual selling prices of similar property modified by the lapse of time. Finally, the feel of the whole picture, the comprehension of the scope and magnitude, the realization of the difficulty of re-creation and the excitement one thought no longer possible after so many years of seeing so many rarities --- all these cannot be disregarded.

The Pioneer coins, with an exception here and there, are listed in Standard Catalogues and have long been known to exist. We shall deal with them

presently. As for the bars or ingots, before going into detail, it should be mentioned that sometimes they were crudely cast, often carefully finished, usually with the name of the issuer, sometimes with the date and place of manufacture.

Almost all have the composition and fineness, the weight and the value in Dollars and Cents stamped upon them. These values are usually in odd amounts indicating the exact value at the time.

Most bars and ingots were melted down into bullion either at the United States Mint in San Francisco or as they were brought back east. Some were saved as souvenirs and are generally the very small pieces, although a number of medium sized pieces and a few large ones have been discovered. Mr. Lilly was a romanticist. He was fascinated by the stories of Pirates and of the Sea. The gold doubloon was the first coin he acquired because this "Piece of Eight" told a romantic story. So did the thrill of the Discovery of Gold attract his attention, and the fascinating story of the development of the west as told through these coins of necessity had a natural appeal to him.

A - Pioneer and Territorial Gold Coins & Ingots  
of California

From a study of our group I of the Lilly Collection comprising the Coinage of the United States Mints, we learned that the mint in Philadelphia had been augmented by two branch mints, one in Charlotte, North Carolina and the second in Dahlonega, Georgia. Both branch mints were located adjacent to areas in which gold had been discovered. Prior to the opening of these mints

in 1838, certain foreign gold and silver coins had been made legal tender in the United States.

In 1834, the following were specifically put into that category:

GOLD COINS of Full weight of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

SILVER "DOLLAR" Coins of Full weight (not smaller coins) of Spain, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Central America, Bolivia and France.

Coins such as these were greatly in need in San Francisco, for by the Act of August 6, 1846 it was decreed that "all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postage or otherwise, to the general post office department, shall be paid in gold or silver coin only --"

The coinages previously mentioned as legal tender were acceptable under this Act at the legal rates of exchange. These Acts, provisions and limitations seemed to be wise and just. That they could become burdens to the citizens of California could not have been foreseen.

Then in January, 1848, gold was discovered in California.

Here, in the isolated frontier, this quiet, unimportant territory, here a boom-town was in the making. Like a tornado gathering its strength and volume to descend on an unprepared village, a mass of humanity migrated upon this territory. On foot, by wagon, by sea - from all parts of the country they converged upon California, carrying their worldly goods, accompanied by their dear ones, to seek their fortunes in the streets laden with gold.

Many were the needs of the pioneers and money was not among the least of them. Shiploads of foodstuffs, tools, machinery, cloth, etc. anchored in San Francisco Bay. Customs duties had to be paid in hard money - gold dust did not quite satisfy the requirements. It is easy to see why Mr. Lilly was attracted to the coins and ingots of this period.

San Francisco citizens petitioned the Governor to sanction a private assayer's issue of gold coins and, while Governor Mason was sympathetic, he realized that such permission was illegal. He did, however, authorize merchants to deposit their gold dust at the Customs House at the rate of \$10.00 per ounce with the provision that they could redeem it within 60 days by the payment of gold or silver coins.

This temporary expedient did release much of the supplies from the customs warehouse but it could only delay the inevitable.

Where would hard-money be obtained for the redemption of the gold dust? Among the seekers of fortune invading the Territory were machinists, mining associations, die-cutters, engravers and others who could and would seek to provide coinage equipment and coinage. Many came with heavy coinage presses and dies. How many sacrificed similar equipment on the plains or in the mountains is a speculation.

So.....while the citizenry and the officials were conducting hearings and meetings, while petitions and appeals were made and denied - the need for coinage became ever more acute. While all were convinced that private coinage was not to be - one firm came forth with coins.

According to a newspaper account dated May 31, 1849, a \$5.00 gold piece was struck at Benecia City, though with the imprint "San Francisco". The initials N,G,N identified Norris, Grieg and Norris as the coiners.

Apparently apprehension disappeared and several firms came forward with their private coinage issues, all of which were welcomed by the merchants who had found the situation becoming more hopeless daily. Hoarding of every silver coin, be it French or Spanish, Mexican or Austrian, large or small - had become an obsession.

The most frustrating part of the whole matter was that when a merchant finally succeeded in accumulating enough hard money to redeem his merchandise at the customs house, the treasured coins were then sent to Philadelphia to be melted down! The too-few coins in the area became even scarcer and the next accumulation more difficult to garner.

From this obscure beginning there developed a whole series of Private Coinage of California. Because the important discoveries of gold were in this state, it follows that there would be more assaying and refining operations, and more private coinage as well, than in any of the other states or territories.

Most important of the California coiners was Moffat & Co. - a firm composed of John L. Moffat, Joseph R. Curtis, P.H.W. Perry and Samuel H. Ward.

When Augustus Humbert was appointed United States Assayer of Gold in 1851 his name was placed, together with the U.S. Government stamp, on the ingots and coins issued by Moffat & Co. In effect this established a branch mint as a temporary expedient until a permanent mint would be opened in 1854.

In 1852, Moffat & Company was dissolved and a reorganized company known as the United States Assay Office of Gold took over its contracts. The Lilly Collection contains all of its regular type issues, but of greater importance are the extremely rare and valuable proposed designs or patterns. This group of United States Assay Office coins and ingots represents a sensational numismatic holding.

A \$5.00 Gold piece supposedly issued by the Massachusetts and California Company of San Francisco in 1849, is, in my opinion, not an authentic coin and was struck at a date much later than 1849. It has a value among collectors but hardly equal to the sum of \$8250.00 paid for it. This specimen is from the Stephen K. Nagy Collection, and at one time another specimen was in the King Farouk Cabinet.

Frederick D. Kohler is one of the important names in the history of California's coinage. There are seven ingots by Kohler in existence, all are of different denominations. The Lilly Collection owns three of them.

Superlatives can only be repeated in regard to the unique ingots issued by the several California Assayers. Press reports of interviews with the Curator of Numismatics of the Smithsonian Institution emphasize the importance of "41 unique ingots" in the Lilly Collection whereas the United States Mint Collection contains only 2 ingots.

- ADAMS & CO.      - Ingot \$54.33, 1851 by Wass, Molitor & Co.,  
Assayers for this famous Express and Banking House  
in San Francisco.
- Ingot \$5.00, no date.

- ARGIENTI & CO. - Ingot \$38.00, 1851 by Shultz & Co., Assayers .  
Counterstamped by A. (ugustus) Humbert, U.S.  
Assayer and by UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE SAN  
FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 1853. Acquired from the  
Boyd Collection.
- BALDWIN & CO. - Coin \$5.00, 1850. Ex-Smith & Son Collection.  
- Trial piece \$10.00. Vaquero, 1850, in white metal.  
Ex-Smith & Son Collection.  
- Coin \$10.00 1850. Vaquero. Ex-Smith & Son Collec-  
tion.  
- Coin \$10.00 1851. Ex-Smith & Son Collection.  
- Coin \$20.00 1851. Ex-Smith & Son Collection.  
- Ingot \$56.60 San Francisco 1850, plaid edge.  
Ex-Brand Collection.
- BANK OF CALIFORNIA - Ingot \$30.00 1867. (San Francisco Main office)  
Issued from their agency at Gold Hill. W. SHARON  
counterstamped as agent. Acquired from the W. Sharon  
Family.
- BLAKE & AGNELL - Ingot \$20.15. This company had its smelting and  
assaying plant at 52 J Street in Sacramento.
- BLAKE & COMPANY - Pattern in Gold \$20.00 1855 Formerly Blake &  
Agnell. A unique item acquired by Stack's from a  
Mr. F. Korff of Mesa, Arizona.



BLAKE & COMPANY - Ingot, Silver \$3.04. Ex-Don C. Keefer Collection.

- Ingot, Silver \$14.48, No. 326. Ex-Keefer, New  
Netherlands Coin Co. Gerald Fox.

CINCINNATI MINING  
& TRADING CO.

- Trial Piece \$5.00, 1849 in copper, gilt.

Ex-Col. Green, Smith & Son Collections.

- Coin \$10.00 1849. Ex-Smith & Son Collection.

CALIFORNIA MODEL - PATTERN \$5.00 1849, possibly the Granberg Specimen.  
SERIES

COLUMBUS COMPANY- PATTERN \$5.00 1849, Silver, gilt. "Feb. 15th"  
scratched above and below 1849. Ex-University  
of Pennsylvania, B. Max Mehl.

DIANA

- Coin \$20.00. The only known coin of this notorious  
gambling house, Clay to Commercial Streets in San  
Francisco. No other gambling house gold coins are  
known.

DUBOSQ & CO.

- Trial piece \$2.50 1849, copper, gilt. Ex-Smith & Son  
Collection.

- Trial piece \$5.00 Copper, gilt. Ex-Brand Collection.

- Coin \$5.00 1850. Ex-Brand Collection.

- Coin \$10.00 1850. Ex-Smith & Son Collection.

DUNBAR & CO. '

- Coin \$5.00 1851. Ex-Mehl.

EMPIRE GOLD &  
SILVER CO.

- Ingot \$23.48 G.(old) 631, S.(ilver) 317. Ex-Boyd  
Collection.

AUGUSTUS HUMBERT - Coin \$50.00 1851 Octagonal 880 Thousandths fine.

Ex-Smith & Son Collection.

- Coin \$50.00 1851 Octagonal, 880 Thousandths fine.

Lettered edge, 50 in target. Ex-Mehl.

- Coin \$50.00 1851 Octagonal, 880 Thousandths,

lettered edge, without 50 on reverse. Ex-Walton Collection.

- Coin \$50.00 1851 Octagonal 887 Thousandths.

50 in target. Incusations on reverse, UNITED STATES

OF AMERICAN 50 D. Eagle, scroll, etc. Ex-Smith & Son.

- Coin \$10.00 1852 over 1, die break.

- Coin \$10.00 1852

- Coin \$20.00 1852 over 1. 884 Thousandths

- Pattern \$20.00 1853 Transitional design. Milled edge,

from Charles M. Wormser.

- Coin \$50.00 Octagonal, 1852. 887 Thousandths.

JUSTH & HUNTER

- Ingot \$80.40 Marysville, California. Edges lettered,  
top MARYSVILLE, Bottom CAL, Left 1857, Right 207 6 GRS.

Justh was a former Assistant Assayer of the United States  
Mint. The firm operated at 188 Montgomery Street in  
San Francisco.

- KELLOGG & CO.
- Coin \$20.00 1854
  - Coin \$20.00 1855
  - Coin \$50.00 1855, round. Ex-F. J. Saab.

KELLOOG & HEWSTON- Ingot \$49.25 #2425. Edges lettered

Top: Part of U.S. Assay Office stamp

Bottom: Part of U.S. Assay office stamp

Left: KELLOGG  
HEWSTON (Partial)

Right: HEWSTON

Successors to Kellogg & Co. Ex-Numismatic Gallery,  
James, Inc.

- KOHLER, F. D.
- Ingot \$36.55 Sacramento. Ex-King Farouk, Numismatic Gallery.
  - Ingot \$37.31 San Francisco. All edges incused STATE ASSAYER. Ex-Boyd, Farouk, Numismatic Gallery.
  - Ingot \$41.68, edges all incused STATE ASSAYER.  
Stack's acquired this via the California State Historical Society.

MASSACHUSETTS &  
CALIFORNIA

- Trial piece \$5.00 1849, copper. Ex-Stephen K. Nagy.
- Pattern \$5.00, copper, gilt. Ex-Nagy.
- \$5.00 Gold; milled edge. From the Nagy Collection.  
This appears to have been struck from an unauthorized die and while it has become established as a collector's item, its value is considerably less than what Mr. Lilly paid for it.

MINERS BANK - Coin \$10.00 1849. Ex-Smith & Son Collection.

MOFFAT & CO. - Coin \$5.00 1849

- Coin \$10.00 1849 TEN DOL.

- Coin \$5.00 1850

- Coin \$10.00 1852, 880 Thousandths fine,  
Ex-Smith & Son Collection.

- Coin \$20.00 1853

- Ingot \$14.25. Ex-Charles M. Williams,  
Numismatic Gallery, James, Inc.

- Ingot \$16.00 Smith & Son Collection

H.M.NAGLEE & CO. - Ingot \$100.00 1850 Banking House at 280 Montgomery  
Street, San Francisco. From New Netherlands Coin Co.

NORRIS, GRIEG & NORRIS - Coin \$5.00 1849, plain edge.

PACIFIC COMPANY - Trial piece \$5.00 copper, milled edge. Ex-Smith & Son.

- Coin \$10.00 1849. Acquired by Stack's at the  
Schulman-Kreisbger Auction, March 1964.

SHULTZ & CO. - Coin \$5.00 1851. Ex-R. Green.

TEMPLETON REID - Trial Piece (pattern more likely) \$25.00 copper,  
Ex-Smith & Son Collection.

UNION MINE - Ingot \$24.35, gold and silver, plain edges.  
Ex-Don C. Keefer Collection.

- U.S. ASSAY OFFICE - Coin \$50.00 1852 Octagonal, 887 Thousandths fine.
- Coin \$50.00 1852 Octagonal, 887 Thousandths.
  - Coin \$50.00 1852 Octagonal, 900 Thousandths.
  - Pattern \$50.00 circa 1853, round, from New Netherlands Coin Co.
  - Pattern \$50.00 1853, round, from New Netherlands Coin Co.
  - Pattern \$50.00 1853, round. Diameter of a \$20.00 gold piece but 2 1/2 times as thick; from John J. Ford, Jr.
  - "Coin" \$28.62, round, milled edge. A. Humbert, Assayer, from New Netherlands Coin Co.
  - Coin \$20.00 1853, 884 Thousandths.
  - Coin \$20.00 1853, 900 Thousandths.
  - Coin \$10.00 1852, 884 Thousandths.
  - Coin \$10.00 1853, 884 Thousandths.
  - Coin \$10.00 1853, 900 Thousandths.
  - Ingot \$40.00 1853. Plain edges. Ex-John J. Ford, Jr.
  - Ingot \$34.37, plain edges. Ex-Boyd Collection.
  - Ingot \$7.26 185(?) Ex-John J. Ford, Jr.
  - Ingot. 21 DWT. Plain edges, Ex-John J. Ford, Jr.

- WASS, MOLITOR & CO. - Coin \$5.00 1852. Ex-Smith & Son Collection
- Coin \$10.00 1852 Small head, ex-Celina Coin Co.
  - Coin \$10.00 1852 Large head.
  - Coin \$10.00 1855
  - Coin \$20.00 1855 Large head, ex-Kreisberg.
  - Coin \$20.00 1855 Small head, Ex-Smith & Son Coll.
  - Coin \$50.00 1855, round.

C. WEIGAND

- Ingot 78.42, plain edge, from New Netherlands  
Coin Co.

Value.....\$ 1,018,450.00

B - ARIZONA INGOTS

CROWN KING

- Ingot \$115.30 1887. Edges lettered.

Top: TERRITORY OF

Right: ARIZONA

Bottom: Y.A.P. ASSYRS

Left: 1887

From John J. Ford, Jr.

EAGLE MINING CO.

- Ingot 124.00 1878. .999 fine. J.L. at upper  
right corner. Ex-Boyd Collection.

- GOLDFIELD & CO.
- Ingot \$4.00
  - Ingot \$8.00 No.200. Ex-Don C. Keefer Collection
  - Ingot \$10.00 1898 Ex-Keefer
  - Tablet \$10.00 1898 Ex-Keefer
  - Ingot \$20.00 1898 No.209. Ex-Keefer

HARQUAHALA

- Ingot \$210.00, circa 1888. All edges lettered XX in corners. Stack's acquired this from a Mr. W. Amelingmeier, probably through an intermediary.

SANTA RITA MINING CO.- Ingot \$233.55 1878 Edges lettered --

Top: GOLD 814 THOUS

Bottom: SILVER 137 THOUS. ASSAY  
Star  
F

Left: 5 pointed star with S and R in upper left and right sections, F in bottom section.

Right: C  
47.

Ex-Boyd Collection.

- THORNE & CO.
- Ingot \$68.25 Ex-Keefer Collection
  - Ingot \$16.37 Ex-Keefer Collection

Value.....\$ 116,300.00



C - NEW MEXICO INGOT

CARLISLE MINING CO. - Ingot \$272.23, 13 oz. #72,

72 on left and right sides of reverse. The only known piece of the Carlisle Mining Co. The only known piece of a New Mexico Territory ingot. The largest known private ingot. From Hollinbeck Coin Coin co.

Value.....\$ 25,000.00

D - COINS & INGOTS OF UTAH

Brigham Young instigated the coinage system and the \$20.00 gold piece minted in 1849 is generally recognized to be the first coin of that denomination to have been struck in the United States. In the same year the \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00 gold pieces were also issued. The latter, the rarity of the series was in the Brand Estate and the \$20.00 piece came from the Frank Smith Collection as did the \$5.00 1860 coin. The Lilly Collection owns them all.

LEEDS MINING CO. - Ingot \$20.00 Ex-Keefer Collection

MORMON - Coin \$2.50 1849

- Coin \$5.00 1849

- Coin \$10.00 1849 Ex-Brand Collection

- Coin \$20.00 1849 Ex-Smith & Son

- Coin \$5.00 1850

- Coin \$5.00 1860 Ex-Smith & Son

MORMON

- Ingot \$20.00 1860. Engraved to General Conner.

Reverse stamped HOLINESS TO THE LORD  
DESERET  
ASSAY OFFICE  
PURE GOLD 46.5 grams

From John J. Ford, Jr.

Value.....\$48,300.00

E - COINS & INGOTS OF COLORADO

BATES, BAXTER GOLD  
MINING CO.

- Ingot \$29.70 1 ounce 13 dwt. Plain edges.

Operated the Bates Lode with a stamping mill  
at Mountain City Colorado until October 1865.

Ex-Keefer Collection.

- Ingot \$70.37 3 oz. 8 dwt. (?) 3 gr., plain edge.

ex-Keefer Collection.

CLARK GRUBER & CO.

- Coin \$2.50 1860, inscribed CLARK & CO.

- Coin \$5.00 1860, inscribed CLARK & CO.

- Coin \$10.00 1860, view of Pikes Peak. Ex-Smith  
& Son.

- Coin \$20.00 1860, view of Pikes Peak. Ex-E.A. Parker.

- Trial Piece \$2.50 1861, copper.

- Coin \$2.50 1861

- Coin \$5.00 1861

- Coin \$10.00 1861

- Coin \$20.00 1861

- J.J. CONWAY & CO.    - Coin \$2.50, plain edge. Ex-Smith & Son  
                              - Coin \$5.00 Edge burnished, Ex-Smith & Son.  
                              - Coin \$10.00 Plain edge, Ex-Smith & Son.
- G.H. GRAY & CO.     - Ingot \$25.00 1876. Top edge, BOSTON & COLORADO,  
    other edges plain. Operated the Boston & Colorado  
    Smelting Works on Main Street in Black Hawk,  
    Colorado. Ex-Keefer Collection.
- GEORGE W. HALL      - Coin \$20.00 from New Netherlands. Hall came to  
    Colorado in 1860, built Quartz Mills, Superintended  
    mines, operated smelting works, did crushing and ore  
    sampling, bought ore and bullion, was in the lumber  
    business as well as operating a Power and Light Company.
- J. PARSONS & CO.    - Coin \$2.50 Ex-Smith & Son  
                              - Coin \$5.00 Ex-Smith & Son  
                              - Ingot \$20.00 1860, plain edges. Ex-Keefer Coll.
- E. POSEN              - Ingot \$10.00 1877, Denver City. From John J. Ford, Jr.  
    Value.....\$ 214,475.00

#### F - COINAGE OF OREGON

Legislation had provided for a mint to strike \$5.00 and \$10.00 gold pieces but the Governor of the Territory declared the act to be unconstitutional. The Federal Constitution prohibited the States or Territories from striking coinage.

Curiously, there was no such prohibition against private citizens. Eight men formed the Oregon Exchange Company and struck coins of virgin gold and their initials appear on the obverse of the coins. Their names were Kilborne, Magruder, Taylor, Abernethy, Wilson, Rector, Campbell and Smith.

OREGON EXCHANGE CO.- Coin \$5.00 1849

- Coin \$10.00 1849 Ex-Smith & Son Collection  
Value.....\$ 13,000.00

G - COINAGE OF GEORGIA  
and  
NORTH CAROLINA

Rutherford County, North Carolina was the principal source of the nation's gold supply until about 1840 and Christopher Bechtler and his son August as well as Christopher, Junior, a nephew, operated a private mint striking \$1.00, \$2.50, and \$5.00 gold pieces. A number of varieties of each denomination exist. This group represents the most complete collection of the Bechtler Coinage ever assembled.

- A. BECHTLER                   - Coin \$1.00 27g 21c.  
                                 - Coin \$5.00 128g, 22c.  
                                 - Coin \$5.00 134g, 21c.  
                                 - Coin \$5.00 151g, 20c, Restrike in proof condition.
- C. BECHTLER                   - Coin \$1.00 28g, inverted N.  
                                 - Coin \$1.00 28g, without star.  
                                 - Coin \$1.00 30g.

C. BECHTLER

- Coin \$2.50 64g, 22c. Rutherford.

Ex-Garland Stephens Collection.

- Coin \$2.50 64g, 22c, even 22. Rutherford.

Ex-Walton Collection.

- Coin \$2.50 67g, 21c.

- Coin \$2.50 70g, 20c. Rutherford.

- Coin \$2.50 20c without 70g. CAROLINA above 2 50.

- Coin \$2.50 75g, 20c.

- Coin \$2.50 20c without 75g.

- Coin \$5.00 128g. 22c. RUTHERF.

- Coin \$5.00 128g, 22c. Rutherford.

- Coin \$5.00 134 g, 21c.

- Coin \$5.00 140g, 20c.

- Coin \$5.00 140g, 20c. 20 close to CARATS.

Rutherford. Ex-Walton Collection.

- Coin \$5.00 140g, 20c. 20 close to CARATS but  
Rutherf. An unlisted muling of obverse and reverse  
dies of different coins. Ex-Celina Coin Co.

- Coin \$5.00 North Carolina 150g, 20c.

- Coin \$5.00 North Carolina 20 carats, without 150g.

Ex-Walton Collection.

- Coin \$5.00 Obverse of the C. Bechtler coin, reverse  
of the A. Bechtler coin. Ex-Walton, James, Inc.

TEMPLETON REID, Georgia - Coin \$2.50 1830 Ex-Smith & Son.

- Coin \$5.00 1830 Ex-Smith & Son.

- Coin \$10.00 1830, milled edge, Ex-Smith & Son.

- Coin \$10.00 (1830), without date, milled edge.

Ex-Smith & Son Collection.

Value.....\$ 100,375.00

VALUE OF SECTION II.....\$1,535,900.00

### III - MISCELLANEOUS

#### E. BRASHER

- Coin, Half Dubloon. Perhaps the most famous of the coins brought out before the establishment of the United States Mint at Philadelphia were those produced by the well-known goldsmith and jeweller Ephraim Brasher, a neighbor of George Washington in New York City. From the Col. E.A. Ball and Smith and Sons Collections.

#### CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

- Ingot \$32.65 1863 No. 25. T & Co. Georgia gold.

Edge Lettering - Top: 15 GRS

Bottom: 11 DWT

Right: 1 OZ

Left: &

T & Co. Isaac L. Todd was employed at the Philadelphia Mint 1833-38, then at the Dahlonega Mint in 1838 as Assistant Assayer and from 1852 to October 1861 as Assayer. During the last 6 months the mint was in the hands of the Confederacy but was hardly in full operation except for some assay work. Todd therefore set up his own company, retaining the title of Assayer and was commissioned to make the ingots. He was subsequently dismissed for questionable practices.



A certificate dated August 15, 1862 signed by Lewis W. Quillian, Assayer certifies to the assay of a silver bar and testifies to the general operation of assaying of bars. Ex-Keefer Collection.

PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION - Ingot \$124.00, 6 oz. 1000 fine, 1915. From the Boyd Collection. This ingot has the hallmarks of various foreign assayers in attendance when this ingot was manufactured.

FRACTIONAL GOLD - The Fractional Gold Coins in the Lilly Collection include 5 different pieces of Alaska, 2 of Louisiana and the following of California:

- 25¢ Round                    3 varieties
- 25¢ Octagonal                2 varieties
- 50¢ Round                    2 varieties
- 50¢ Octagonal                2 varieties
- 1.00 Round                   2 varieties
- 1.00 Octagonal               2 varieties

MISCELLANEOUS - 1. A lucite cube containing the following United States Gold Coins:  
\$1.00 1854 Type I, \$1.00 1873, \$2.50 1925D,  
\$5.00 1901, \$10.00 1926, \$20.00 1906.

- 2. A Sterling Silver Cigarette Box by Tiffany & Co. with a \$20.00 gold dated 1893-S inset in the cover.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 3. A Sterling Silver Cigarette Lighter with a  
\$10.00 gold 1893 inset.

- 4. A Placque including the following United  
States gold coins:

\$2.50 1914, \$5.00 1914, \$10.00 1914D,  
\$20.00 1914-S.

VALUE OF SECTION III.....\$ 122,242,50.